

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/114d.
On Demand 34/134d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.90.

April 30, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 92 96

April 30, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 81 89

7929 日十二月三

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918.

星期二 號十三月四年亥庚

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

REPORTS "DISTINCTLY HEARTENING."

SURVEY OF THE RECENT FIGHTING.

Enemy Prevented from Exploiting Kemmel.

London, April 29.
The week-end reports from the front are distinctly heartening, showing that the Germans were prevented from exploiting Kemmel with success, thanks to the stout resistance of the Anglo-French. On the whole, indeed, the enemy was somewhat pushed back, losing heavier than they did in the storming of Mount Kemmel. The French at Loos and the British at Voormes, two local points in the fighting, fought with furious tenacity. Though neither place can be called vital to any line of defence, yet the resistance hampered the progress of the enemy, enveloping the movement which the enemy now seems to be directing against the next chain of heights. Little doubt is entertained that the enemy, having failed to roll up the British Army from Givenchy to Arras, decided to strike at the north for the coast with their whole weight.

But the strongly defended hills by a frontal attack or reduce them by a converging movement, he will find the operation most costly. There is an abundance of evidence that the hardest struggle is in prospect in this area. The Germans are bringing up new divisions, while enormous gunpowder has been accumulated on both sides. The shelling of roads, towns and hills at the rear is continuous and Ypres is drenched in gas shells.

Writers in London discuss regretfully the possibility of an abandonment of Ypres, along the battlements of the Allied line, which is drenched in British blood as other battlefields, but they emphasise that it is for General Foch to decide whether it is too costly to hold or so vital that every effort must be made to recover positions which the Germans are now threatening. The conclusion drawn from the course of events is that Germany, far from achieving a quick decision must expect heavy and continuous fighting all the summer and autumn.

The Times which has not been unduly optimistic, says there is a growing conviction that the first swift German advance will not recur. The journal adds: "This will be a very long battle and it is not going to be quite as General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff planned and expected."

Ypres Sector Heavily Bombarded.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—There was a hostile attack developing this afternoon in the neighbourhood of Loos, otherwise there were only local engagements. Our patrols captured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy heavily bombarded positions in the Ypres sector. There were only two flights yesterday owing to the fog. We brought down one enemy machine.

Furious Bombardments at Villers-Bretonneux.

A French communique states:—There are furious bombardments at Villers-Bretonneux, on the Loos and west of Noyon.

Enemy Post Re-Captured: Prisoners and Machine Guns Taken.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—The attack reported in the neighbourhood of Loos yesterday was repulsed with rifle and machine-gun fire. The enemy opened a heavy bombardment with high explosives and gas shells this morning on the whole front from Meteren to Voormes, and infantry attacks are now developing. Hostile artillery was very active during the night from the Scarpe to Lens, and between Givenchy and Noyon Forest. We re-captured last night a post taken by the enemy on the night of April 28 and 27. We took prisoners and fifty three machine-guns. We also took a number of prisoners and four machine-guns in raids south of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Neville Vitasse.

Praise for the Australian Troops.

The Press Bureau states that a message through the Commander of the Fourth Army, asks General Birdwood to inform all ranks of the Australian Corps, that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is fully aware of the gallant conduct and magnificent achievement of the Australians. He wishes to thank them. The splendid service of the First Australian Division in the north has not escaped his notice. Sir Douglas Haig desires to include them in this expression of appreciation.

What the Kaiser Did.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser watched the battle for Kemmel Hill on April 25.

AMERICA'S IMPERATIVE DUTY.

London, April 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department in its Weekly Review states:—While admitting that the situation is less satisfactory, owing to the loss of Kemmel, the outcome of the present operations in the west depends on manpower. The enemy's attempt to possess the independent will power of the British command has failed, the unity of command of the Allies having extended its operations on a broader field presenting a full and united strength to the hostile attack. To defeat the enemy's intention to achieve a decision ending the war by the destruction of the Allied forces on the field before additional Anglo-French levies and American reinforcements can take up positions, it is the imperative duty of the United States to put fresh trained men in the field immediately, besides calling up a very large quota to fill the gaps. The conception of the enemy command is by an enveloping movement to force the retirement of the British Army from Arras after which to capture Arras and Amiens and wipe out the Ypres salient. American units have been in action in various engagements and have acquitted themselves well in Flanders.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE FIGHTING FORCES.

London, April 29.
Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message to the navy, army and air force, in which she says:—"I send this message to tell every man how much we women of the British Empire at Home watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance. Our pride in you is immeasurable and our hope unbounded and our trust absolute. You are fighting the cause of righteousness and freedom, to defend the children and women of our land from the sorrows that have overtaken other countries. You are fighting for our very existence as a people, at Home and across the seas. You are offering your all and you have back of you the love of every man and woman in this country. We on our part send forth with full hearts and unflinching will lives that we hold most dear. We, too, are striving in every way possible for victory. I know that I am expressing what is felt by thousands of wives and mothers when I say that we are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home-coming. In God's name we bless you and, by His help, we too will do our best."

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

The Dutch Give Way.

London, April 29.
The Daily News' correspondent at Rotterdam says that Holland has surrendered to Germany after a period of twenty-four hours in which the position was suddenly reported to be serious and every one invited to believe that the question of peace and war was in the balance. It may safely be accepted that sand and gravel transport will shortly be resumed and that an economic agreement will be announced greatly to the profit of Germany, who will again compel Holland to supply finished goods, in return for raw materials.

Germany's Demands Not Yet Made Known.

London, April 29.
The full demands of Germany upon Holland are not yet known in London or even by the Dutch public but there are indications that the Dutch Government is less apprehensive that Germany wants to force Holland into the war at present.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN COMBINE.

Its Further Objects.

London, April 29.
The great Austro-German combine, outlined in a earlier telegram, also as has its object to organise a boycott to undermine the financial and commercial position of pro-Entente neutrals, and also to form a Central Powers Commercial Block, including friendly neutrals. The Company will be officially liquidated a year after peace is signed but will continue unofficially.

BRITISH TIN AND MUNITIONS.

London, April 27.
An order of the Minister of Munitions prohibits dealings, except under license, in all descriptions of tin situated within or without the United Kingdom, and prohibits its use, without license, in manufacture.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

No Confirmation of Restoration Rumours.

London, April 29.
A long silence from Petrograd is broken by the receipt of Reuter's latest message, dated April 23, which does not confirm the rumours from Stockholm of the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of the Tsarevitch, which Russian circles in Sweden anticipated as a probable German move. These messages from Petrograd describe fierce fighting in Finland between the White and Red Guards and several train loads of dead and wounded Reds have arrived in Petrograd from Frogtieriki, a popular Petrograd resort, while Viborg is cut off from Petrograd. Russian troops have been ordered to resist any attempt by troops from Finland to cross the Russian frontier. The Commissioners have ordered the disarmament of troops in the Governments of Kursk and Orissa. The Siberian Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation in North Manchuria which urges the establishment of solid relations with the Allies, and recognises the necessity of the introduction of foreign troops in far east Siberia, pending the establishment of a fixed Government in Russia.

FINLAND'S "WHITE" AND "RED" PRISONERS.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Socialist deputations have waited on the Finnish "White" Minister, M. Gripenberg, demanding in the name of Scandinavian socialists, the termination of the barbarous cruelties of the "White" against the "Red" prisoners. M. Gripenberg refused to transmit the representations, on the ground that they were unprecedented in interference. Another similar deputation to the German Minister was promised that the matter would receive attention.

THE SINKING OF THE GUILDFORD CASTLE.

London, April 29.
The Admiralty announces that an official inquiry shows conclusively that the Guildford Castle, the sinking of which was mentioned on March 4, was struck by a torpedo which discharged. The first missed and the second hit the ship, but happily did not explode.

WHAT THE GERMANS IGNORE.

London, April 29.
The Admiralty quotes the German wireless message of March 24 in which the British figures of shipping losses were challenged; and says that these ignore "hospital ships and other shipping species which is particularly exposed to and attacked by U-boats."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEMOCRACY'S FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH.

What A German Triumph Would Mean.

London, April 29.
The American Delegation visiting the United Kingdom were entertained to luncheon at Whitehall Palace, where they were enabled to meet British, Allied and Dominion pressmen. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were represented. Mr. James Wilson, of the American Federation of Labour, replying to the toast of "Our American Guests," said:—"We recognize the fundamental truth that no democracy can exist if the Imperial German Government triumphs. The Allies must win the war if posterity is to be guaranteed political and industrial freedom. Peace now would be the fulfilment of the Prussian dream of military autocracy because they have the very heart of continental Europe within their grasp and resources which would ensure a further conquest of other nations of the world." Continuing, Mr. Wilson said that he and his colleagues as authorised speakers of the American Labour movement, declared most emphatically that they did not agree with the Peace Conference with our enemies civilisation, irrespective of what cloak our enemies will wear, until Prussian militarism had withdrawn within their own boundaries, and then not until the Germans had proved satisfactorily that they recognised the right of civilised nations, and determined for themselves what shall be the latter's standard.

A RECORD ZINC CONTRACT.

Imperial Government Purchases Australia's Output.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne telegraphs that Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has announced that the Imperial Government has contracted to purchase practically the whole Australian output of zinc concentrates during the war and for a decade afterwards. He added that this is probably a record contract for the sale of zinc, and will greatly benefit Australia and the Empire.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

The Attitude of the Priests.

London, April 29.
A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, writing from Ireland, says that but for the Catholic Church supporting anti-conscription there would have been violence and outrage. "Much as we lament the Catholic Bishops' Manifesto it is due to their emphatic counsel that unprecedented anti-conscription demonstrations in practically all parishes of the country have not yielded a single case of disorder." The Times says:—"Numerous American and Canadian newspapers favour conscription for Ireland." The New York Times says:—"To the murderers of priests, the ravishers of nuns, destroyers of churches and cathedrals, slayers of Catholics on Good Friday, at Mass in Paris, the Irish Catholic hierarchy now turns in friendship."

A UKRAINE STATE GRAIN BUREAU.

Economic Agreement with the Central Powers.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that an economic agreement between the Central Powers and Ukraine was signed on April 23, and that a State Grain Bureau was formed to deal with the supplies of grain.

GERMANY AND THE CRIMEA.

Opposition From Sailors Of Sebastopol.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that it is reported from Sebastopol that Libouries in the Crimea favoured the surrender of the town, harbour and fleet of Sebastopol without resistance, but the sailors have decided to oppose the Austro-Germans.

AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dr. Wexler is forming a new Hungarian Cabinet. Baron Kuhlmann and Count Barian have arrived at Bukharest in order to resume the peace negotiations.

AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS CHEER FOR THE ENTENTE.

London, April 29.
A large crowd of Slovenes smashed the windows of German buildings at Laibach, (an Austrian city 92 miles north-east of Trieste) despite the intervention of troops. The crowd sang anti-German songs and cheered for the Entente.

BRITISH MINISTERIAL AFFAIRS.

London, April 29.
The newspapers state that Lord Rhonda, in response to an appeal by the Premier, has withdrawn his resignation. Talk of Mr. Dole's resignation has been revived, and it is stated that he will become a judge and will be succeeded by the Liberal M.P., Mr. Edward Short. The name of Lord Middleton is mentioned as the successor of Lord Wimborne.

NEW PORTUGUESE PREMIER.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon says that Sidonio Pais was elected President by universal suffrage.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

CHINA'S BRIGANDAGE.

American Released.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the American, Mr. Love, mentioned yesterday, has been released.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 29.
The price of silver is 40 1/2.
The market is steady.
London, April 27.
The silver market is steady.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Sir A. Mond on the Need of Taking a Leaf Out of Germany's Book.

Sir A. Mond, First Commissioner of Works, addressed the Aldwych Club recently on "Modern History and British Trade."

Sir Hedley Le Bas, who presided, urged the appointment of business men as heads of government departments, and said he was told on good authority that more money had been wasted by the Ministry of Munitions than all the other departments put together.

Sir Alfred Mond, in the course of his speech, said that the control of shipping would remain an absolute necessity for some time after the war owing to the shortage of tonnage, which would not cease on the conclusion of peace. The fact of our having been unable to export to enemy markets for a number of years had led to results which were not satisfactory. We were the established firm with good old friends, and good old connections, and it had led to Englishmen being rather slack in pushing their goods. That must disappear. We had made a fetish of not making bad debts. Germany undoubtedly built up her export trade by liberally granting credit. She lost money, but in the long run she made money. We must be more broadminded in this respect.

"I have not changed my Free Trade view," said Sir Alfred, "but I am ready to examine the conditions of industry after the war from an entirely different aspect, the economic aspect, the aspect of national defence. We cannot allow our enemies, when their military efforts have failed—as I am sure they will—to defeat us afterwards in the guise of pacific penetration." (Applause.)

V.C.'s Civic Welcome.

Captain Thomas Woodcock, V.C., had a civic welcome at Wigan. Huge crowds were at station and in the street. The Mayor delivered an address of welcome from a luggage truck.

Making up for Lost Time.

A millwright, who was fined £3 at Newcastle for losing time, rushed on to the Bench on hearing the decision and attacked both the chairman and the assessor. The police seized and handcuffed him amid considerable excitement.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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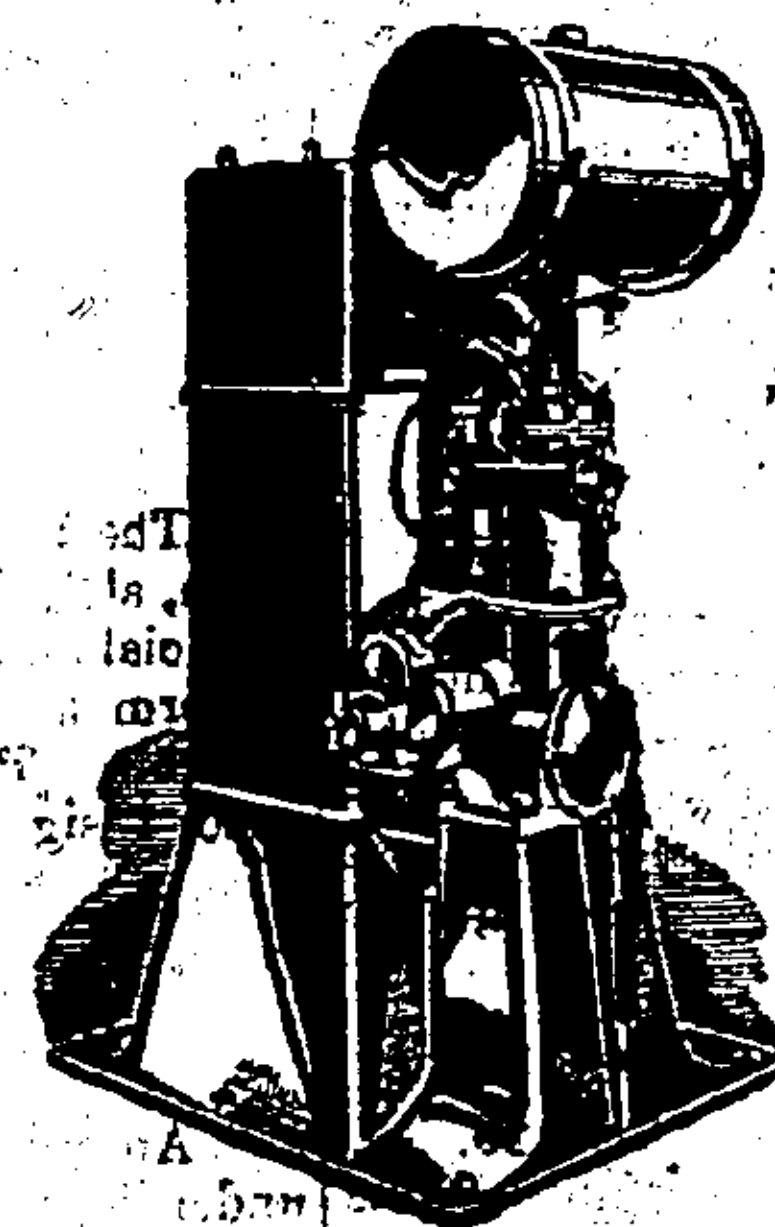
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

Declining Infant Mortality.

The infantile mortality rate for
Middlesex for 1916 was 68 per
1,000, the lowest recorded since
1900.

Death of a Colonial Premier.

The death from pneumonia is
announced of Mr. Brewster, Pre-
mier of British Columbia—
Buster.

Voisin Executed.

Louis Voisin, the murderer of
Madame Gerard at a house in
Charlotte-street, was executed at
Pentonville Prison.

Lord Beaverbrook.

It is announced that Lord
Beaverbrook, having accepted
office in the Government, has
resigned from the chairmanship of
the Colonial Bank.

Memorial to Mr. T. Harris.

In honour of the memory of
Mr. Townsend Harris, first
diplomatic envoy from the United
States to Japan, a bronze statue
of the American is to be erected
at the Honkakuji Temple at
Kanagawa. Mr. Roland S. Morris,
the American Ambassador, Cap-
tain Hardy, the survivor of the
Ferry expedition who is in Japan;
Viscount Kaneko and Governor
Ariyoshi are among those who
will take part in the ceremonies.
Under a large camphor tree in
the temple grounds Mr. Townsend
Harris planted an American flag
and staid the at it with earth
from the garden of the White
House. It is on this spot that
the monument is to be erected.

The "Appalling" West End.

An Oxford University man,
ruined through drink—Chris-
topher Millard, 45—was sentenced
at the Old Bailey to a year in
gaol for objectionable conduct.
The Recorder remarked that
there was an astounding number
of similar cases in 1915, disclosing
a "simply appalling" condition of
things in the West End. They in-
volved men who, like Millard, had
had the education of gentlemen.
Two of them were sentenced to
this case had been dealt with by court-
martial, deprived of their com-
missions, and reclaimed as
privates. Millard absconded and
enlisted, and was arrested on his
discharge after some months'
service. So that he should not
lose his pension, hard labour was
not imposed.

Juryman and Prisoner.

When the trial was resumed at
Chester of William Tetterton on
charges of falsifying accounts of
the Middle Age Pension Friendly
Society, Mr. Justice Shearman
said he had been informed that
one of the jurymen during the
adjournment had been in con-
versation with the prisoner.
Would that juryman stand up?
An elderly man rose, and the
Judge interviewed him in private.
Returning to court, the Judge
said he was certain the meeting
between the juryman and prisoner
was accidental. The juryman
and a friend were going home
when a motor-car approached
them, which they thought be-
longed to an acquaintance. They
asked for a lift. The prisoner was
in the car, and there was no doubt a
long conversation about the trial
took place. The Judge declared
the trial abortive, and adjourned
the case for fresh hearing at the
next assizes, allowing the prisoner
bail.

Fortunes in Bones.

Hundreds of thousands of
pounds worth of bones are des-
troyed in the course of a year,
said an expert recently. "Not
more than 25 per cent. of the
pension supply find their way to
a proper use." Food, explosives
and fertilizers can be extracted
from bones. Those straight
from the butcher's shop con-
tain 12 per cent. of edible fat.
Even those the housewife has
boiled yield 7 per cent. of fat
when treated in bulk by a
diesel. Fat not eatable can be
made into glycerine for explosives.
Bones can be made into
cottons or knife handles. But the
great majority are of value for
manufacturing gelatine, which
for soups; it also, perhaps for use
as a fine strong glue in the
making of aeroplane propellers.
After the fat or gelatine is
extracted, the residue obtained
into bone powder and containing
phosphates of lime and ammonia,
may be used as a fertilizer. The
latter product is worth 40 days
of 12 1/2 1/4 tons.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. S. McFarlane.
A short time ago it was announced that Dr. S. S. McFarlane of the London Mission had received a telegram from Mesopotamia stating that his son Lieut. F. N. McFarlane was dangerously ill of cerebral concussion on March 20th. We are pleased to state that Dr. McFarlane has received another telegram reporting that his son is "Out of danger."—*Shanghai Mercury.*

1,000 Harmonica Players.
A Band composed of 1,000 harmonica players is being organized among the men of the 79th division at Camp Meade, in Maryland, U. S. A. So many soldiers show ability in playing this instrument, it is said, that the War Department Commission on training camp activities is considering the organization of a month-long band in each division. In each an event it is only reasonable to expect that multitudes of harmonica players will return from the war with the month-long habit fastened strongly upon them. This, in the opinion of many, will post-
pose a real peace indefinitely.

Juryman and Prisoner.
When the trial was resumed at Chester of William Taverner on charges of falsifying accounts of the Middle Age Pension Society, Mr. Justice Shearman said he had been informed that one of the juryman during the adjournment had been in conversation with the prisoner. Would that juryman stand up? An elderly man rose, and the Judge interviewed him in private. Returning to court, the Judge said he was certain the meeting between the juryman and prisoner was accidental. The juryman and a friend were going home when a motor-car approached them, which they thought belonged to an acquaintance. They asked for a lift. Prisoner was in the car, and there was no doubt a long conversation about the trial took place. The Judge declared the trial abortive, and adjourned the case for fresh hearing at the next assizes, allowing the prisoner bail.

Stock Exchange Ban.
Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division dismissed the action brought by Mr. Hugo Weinberger, a naturalised British subject, against the Committee of the Stock Exchange. Plaintiff alleged that in expelling him from membership the Committee had acted arbitrarily and capriciously and under pressure by the Anti-German Union. There are 24 similar actions pending against the Committee, and the present action was regarded as a test case. Mr. Justice Astbury, in his judgment, held that the only ground on which the Committee's decision was based was that of alien enemy birth. The question was whether the Committee had acted fairly and honestly. The Committee had wide and absolute discretion so long as they did not base their decision upon grounds which in law they were not entitled to consider. The Committee were men of unchallenged integrity, and he would require more direct and unequivocal evidence before holding that they had acted improperly and dishonestly, or that they bent to the will of the Anti-German Union, knowing it to be unjust and unfair. That being so, he had no power or jurisdiction to sit on appeal from their decision, and no alternative but to dismiss the action with costs. Mr. G. W. Browne, K.C. (for the plaintiff), stated that the case would be taken to the Court of Appeal.

NOTICES.

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Investigation has proved that nine out of every ten people really need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

OLD PANS FOR SHELLS.

Kitchen Waste to Save Ships.

A national scheme is under consideration for collecting and profitably using nearly everything now cast out as household waste or stored as lumber. It is proposed to organize and extend the schemes of this kind already tried in some parts of London and in many cities, towns, and villages. Surprising results have been obtained from the work of the Waste Utilization section of the Food Department.

Householders and others will be asked to get together for collection rags, waste paper, old metal, broken glass, all kinds of tins, jars and bottles, old boots, and all kitchen refuse. This will be sorted and sent to central where it can be made serviceable, and thus save shipping.

Many experiments have been made. Oil for engines has been got from bad fish and meat; food for poultry and pigs from banana stalks, old cabbage leaves, and the usual contents of swill tub; soap, fat and glycerine from butchers' and factory refuse and potash from banana stalks.

Good eatable fat (worth £90 a ton) has been obtained from what was lost in potting and canning foodstuffs.

All the old tins, broken brass copper, and other kettles and pans; chisels, rusty nails, old garden rollers and seats, mowing machines and tools and metal of every kind will be needed. The old tins of Nottingham are yielding 400 tons of iron a year, which is converted into a valuable low class steel for Army purposes. Solder also is being recovered.

Waste paper is wanted for making cartridge linings, fuse collars, smoke shell cases, and other articles of war, specimens of which made from this refuse can be seen at the Ministry of Food. Broken glass will go back to the glass factories; bottles and jars to exchanges where they can be cleaned and distributed.

It is hoped to recover most of the oil and grease used in factories, even from floor scrapings. Thousands of tons of factory grease and oil have been lost in other times. One of the triumphs of war economy is the extraction and use of the oil with which leather is dressed. The leather shavings from boot and other factories yield 40 per cent. of the oil.

A Peaceful Strike.

Because they did not like a new foreman, 1,600 employees in the pig-tail at the San Sing cotton mill, 87 Yang-tz-poo Road, Shanghai, went on peaceful strike.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshun, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1385 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders. Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—\$50 and \$100—PEARL EARRINGS: \$750. \$350 and \$3,000—PEARL THREAD—NECKLACE. Apply from 12 to 2 and 4 to 7 p.m. Lieutenant, of Russian Navy Snaraki Room 65, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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W. C. HUMPHREYS
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HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong 16th, April 1918.

"Who Will Do the Dull Work?"
Professor L. P. J. J. J., editor of the *Hibbert Journal* deals with an interesting subject in a contribution to the *Star* to day. In the ideal world we are striving to establish, when we have ended the bad old epoch of industrialism, who will do the dull work of the world—the shovelling of coals, the working of lifts, the entering up of dull details in dull books, and so on? This is the question Prof. J. J. J. asks and answers in a fascinating article.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its re-registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS

& SON,

General Managers.

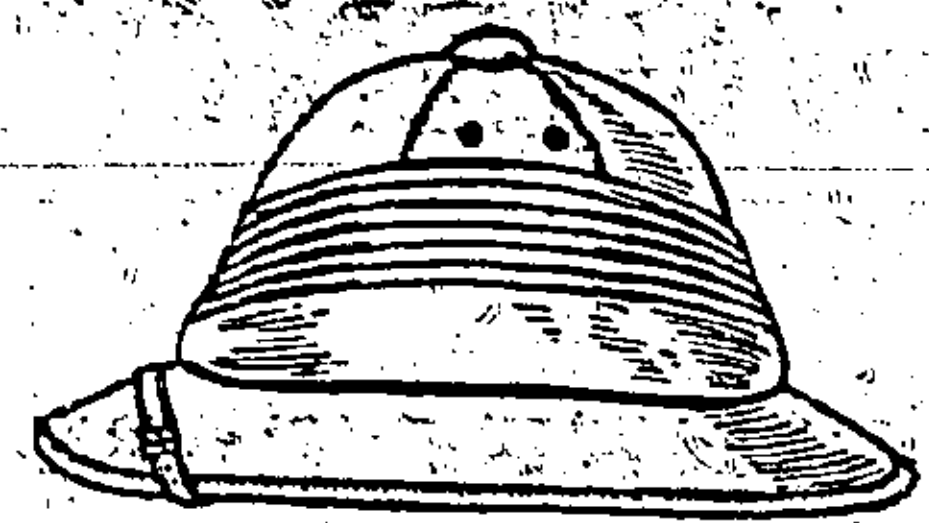
Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

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\$10.00

\$13.00

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

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Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Acne, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ringworm, etc. If you do not waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you need is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which flows in the true cause of all your troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by restoring it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unalloyed testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See your local druggist, or write for a full and complete list of testimonials.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

WILL CURE YOU

PERMANENTLY.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT
THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
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TELEPHONE NO. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1918.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

In her usual bullying manner, especially to small States, Germany has of late been using all sorts of threats towards the Dutch, primarily, it would seem, for the purpose of compelling them to supply certain quantities of sand and gravel, which it is well known are for no other purpose than to be used in building German fortifications in Belgium and France. Such a flagrant breach of neutrality, Holland said she was not prepared to commit, particularly now, no doubt, as Great Britain has made it plain that she understood for what purpose the sand and gravel were being used for it will be remembered that a mere matter of a few months ago the relations existing between the Dutch and the British were considerably strained owing to our Government pointing out that if such traffic did not cease the privilege which Holland enjoyed in the use of British commercial cables would be discontinued. This threat, Britain actually found necessary to put into operation, but not before she had conclusively proved her case. The Dutch, apparently, have seen the folly of their ways in this matter, and are now anxious, if not to atone for the past, at any rate not to add to their misdeeds by similar actions in the future. Hence their attitude towards Germany. Besides, the Dutch, any more than the Belgians, are not the kind of nation that can calmly acquiesce in the dictatorial ways of any nation, for they have a proud record behind them and traditions which naturally they do not wish to be smothered. When Germany the parvenue Empire of Europe, was as it were politically and economically in her swaddling clothes, Holland was one of the greatest and most successful colonising nations—as indeed she still remains to-day—the world has ever known. She is only numerically a small nation, as the Germans will find if they persist in their bullying tactics towards her much longer.

What the Germans exactly want is not quite clear, but what is plain enough is that they wish to compel Holland to act according to their wishes. Their wish at present is for sand and gravel, a wish which the Dutch have met with a courteous negative, apparently knowing well that if they give way on this point the Germans may seek to enforce other demands even more difficult to comply with. The Dutch, therefore, are adopting sound political tactics when they insist upon knowing precisely for what purpose the Huns intend to put the much-needed sand and gravel. According to their usual custom, the Germans are prevaricating in the matter, varying this with threats. If Holland does not wish to supply certain commodities to Germany or any other nation, it surely is within her right to so act. The Germans know this as well as any other people, but it suits their immediate purpose to believe that the Dutch in their refusal, are actuated by motives unfriendly towards the Germans. The fact is that the Dutch, with characteristic commonsense, are actuated by no other desire than that they wish to preserve their neutrality.

The latest news to hand regarding this dispute comes from the correspondent of the London Daily News at The Hague. It is rather depressing, as it indicates that the Dutch have made a big "climb down" from the independent attitude which they have from the first adopted. The news, however, though likely to be correct, is not yet officially confirmed, and may yet prove to be one of those little fests of more or less "intelligent anticipation" which sometimes are realised and sometimes are not. At any rate, the Dutch, of whom the vast majority have all along been pro-Ally, will have the sympathy of those who are defending the rights of small nations against the tyranny of such as the Central Powers, if they are compelled to agree to the wishes of the Huns, as it will be widely recognised that it has been by compulsion and not by their own free will that they have had to do so.

Cruelty to Cats.

The case of cruelty to cats, which was heard before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court yesterday, only serves to show the great need that exists in Hongkong for more active measures to put down the daily instances of cruelty to animals which any observer can note. We have so often written upon this subject that there is a danger of our being accused of harping on the theme, but the undoubted need for some action beyond what is already manifested demands that the authorities should not be allowed to forget that there is by no means acquiescence in their policy of waiting for flagrant instances of cruelty before a case is taken into court. The fine of \$25 in which yesterday's defendant was mulct was not a bit too severe, and we wish, with Mr. Dyer Ball, that he had had the power of making the culprit suffer some of the pain he had caused to the unfortunate fourteen cats which he had herded into two small baskets. We are gratified, also, to see that the case was brought by a Police Reservist, and now that members of the auxiliary force are doing searching duty at the wharves it is to be hoped that they will be empowered to proceed against any person who treats live animals and birds in other than a humane manner. The way in which chickens are crowded into crates, pigs hauled about with legs protruding from the egg-shaped baskets in which they are carried, and various fowls carried by the legs or wings, and many other common but callous methods of handling them, should all be put down, and the only way in which to do it is to make the offenders realise through the courts that the British sense of right and wrong is offended and that punishment will be inflicted. We have often urged the greater activity of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but our appeals have fallen on deaf ears. Perhaps the Police Reserve will show an enlightened attitude.

Crucifix to Cats.
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Answer to Peace Advocates.

The defeat of Mr. Bland by a very large majority, in the Keighley bye-election, is an indication of the strongest character that the people of England are not ready at present to negotiate with the Germans on the question of peace. Mr. Bland advocated "peace," and he and other peace cranks, who are so foolish as to endeavour to bring it about before the time is ripe, have received no uncertain answer. That everyone is tired of war, and wishes for an end of it, is true, but Britishers before they enter into peace negotiations are going to be sure that the pernicious German military system is plucked out by the roots so that the safety of the world in future generations shall not be menaced by the same canker which has been the cause of all this bloodshed and destruction. When the voters of a populous parliamentary division like Keighley, one of the biggest industrial centres in industrial Yorkshire, clearly indicate that peace is not acceptable, it is a good index to the feeling generally prevailing all over the Empire, and peace agitators who try to win a large following to their way of thinking are doomed to disappointment, for their labour is so much wasted time. The time is not yet ripe for peace negotiations with such a people as the German.

An Appeal for Pearls.

We are asked to state that Lady May has received the following telegram from Viscountess Northcliffe, G.O.B.E.:—"The Red Cross and the Order of St. John have decided to make an appeal for pearls to form an historic Red Cross necklace to be sold, when completed, for the benefit of the sick and wounded. We very much hope that you will help us by collecting pearls and in making this known. Her Majesty The Queen, Queen Alexandra, and H.R.H. Princess Victoria have already given beautiful pearls. A sympathetic response from Hongkong is hoped for. H.R.H. Princess Victoria is our President—Mary Northcliffe."

DAY BY DAY.

THE BEST WAY TO THROW DICE IS TO THROW THEM AWAY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's anniversary is that of the Duke of Connaught, born in 1850.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11.

Banished "For Life"

A Chinese who had been several times banished—the last time for life—was before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning charged with returning again. His Worship adjourned the case to get evidence in order to commit him to the Sessions.

The Colony's Health.

For the week ended April 27th, two cases of diphtheria, (one Chinese and one British), were notified, one of which proved fatal. There were four cases (Chinese), all of which proved fatal, of enteric fever, and 65 cases of spotted fever (Chinese), 45 of which ended fatally.

Theft From Taikeo Dockyard.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of white lead from the Taikeo Dockyard. Defendant said he found the stuff on the ground and picked it up. A watchman deposed to arresting defendant. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

Smallpox in Formosa.

The Consul-General for Japan at Hongkong informs us that as there are indications of the prevalence of small-pox in Formosa, the authorities have decided, as a preventive measure, to enforce vaccination. It would be convenient, he states, to those wishing to enter that island to have themselves vaccinated before embarkation if they have not done so in the previous year, and be provided with a certificate.

A \$1,000 Fine.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of twelve tins of prepared opium. A Revenue Officer gave evidence to the effect that he was on the Lee Ki Wharf when he saw defendant and on searching her found the opium concealed on her. Defendant said she had been engaged by a man to carry the parcel to a steamer. She did not know what was inside. A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted.

A Forged Compendore Order.

A man and his wife were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with obtaining two capons from a stall in the Central Market by means of a forged compendore order. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant was formerly a houseboy to Mrs. Arnold, 86, Bonham Road. Suspicion was aroused by the size of the order, and he was detained. His Worship sent him to prison for two months. His wife was discharged.

Theft From A Ship.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with stealing a blanket from a ship at present in Harbour. Both defendants said they picked it up thinking it had been thrown away. A lot of goods was on duty in Kowloon when he noticed defendants carrying the blanket. He arrested them. The blanket belonged to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Co., Ltd. The first defendant was sent to prison for three months and the second six weeks' hard labour. Both men were given strokes.

A Strange Affair.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with removing the dead body of a child for burial on Monday, without having a permit. It was stated by a foreman of the sanitary Department that he saw defendant carrying a basket. When defendant saw him, he put down the basket and ran away. He was chased and caught, and then said the basket contained rubbish. It was opened and witness found the dead body of a little girl inside. Defendant said he did not know the regulations. The case was remanded for further investigation to be conducted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE DOG SHOW.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I see in to-day's papers a report of the Dog Show held on Saturday last but regret that as regards the dogs no one has made any criticisms. Therefore, I should like to make a few, and hope some of your readers will appreciate them, if you can find space in your valuable paper to publish same.

The dogs were made very comfortable and there was no complaint. It was a pity that so many people were in the ring. Once the dogs were paraded, why did not the judge clear out the stewards and have the ring to himself, which is a great advantage to all concerned. I noticed the dogs were not handled very much by the judges. At home as a rule a judge goes over each dog thoroughly before making any decision. I do not think there were many teeth and jaws looked at for conformation, nor eyes for shape, colour or setting, which is most important in any dog, especially terriers. Taking the classes as they appear in the catalogue:—

Fox terriers, Smooth, Dogs and Bitches.—No mistake winner here, all appeared to be one family, but none of them as smart in make or shape as the bitch "Priscilla" or so full of quality.

Fox terriers, Wire.—A nondescript lot, and a dog which is so popular everywhere. Winner here too big. I am sure he could never go to ground and be of any use when he got there. Head too short, and coarse, eyes too full. The Fox terrier Club gives weight not over 20 lbs. The desired size is near 18 lbs. as possible. Bitches slightly less.

Irish Terriers.—All showing age, coats in bad condition. The winner could not with credit be dubbed as "one of Ireland's Reds," too lanky and weedy altogether, bad ear carriage, which spoils expression, one could not say that he had the "Map of Ireland in his face." Others more what an Irishman should be in class.

Bulldogs.—I could not understand why "Bosun" was turned out of the ring so soon, unless disqualified for something, and I never saw him again. The winner, in fact all the remaining 3 are not very typical specimens of the "National Breed," especially when one thinks of such as Oh. Kitty Royal, Oh. Tolors, Oh. Silent Duchess, Oh. Yamamoto, Kilburn Regal, and scores of others. In the ring they did not show the powerful shoulders and wide fronts necessary for a bulldog (he was originally bred for bull baiting and therefore had to be able to get into a crouching position which necessitates such shoulders and fronts). One had legs and feet like a terrier. A nice sweeping upturned under-jaw, well sprung ribs, pear-shaped body, with the always looked for "Rash Back" seemed to be missing everywhere. One dog on his bench buttoned the left ear continuously, a fatal fault in a bulldog. Rose Ears only and always.

Aberdeen Terriers.—I digress to more than one part of Scotland, and at home called the "Scottish Terrier," practically the National Breed of Scotland. Here I could not follow the judge, as the winner is not straight in front, and had not on the day a coat necessary for a Scottish, which should be a wire coat, and plenty of it, (within reason) to protect him when working edges or in rocks and caves from cuts and such like, also to enable him to stand the rigour of a Highland Winter. There was no Varmity expression about the Winner.

Airedales.—A sorry lot—All except puppy coarse in head, ears big enough, light eyes, which made them look the opposite to what an Airedale should be, i.e. game and full of fire, ready to challenge all comers, both ends up. The coats were too fall, all require stripping. The puppy rather nice head and eyes, big legs, plenty bone, and a nice short back, but alas bad coat, too soft and will

GOLF.

Entries for the Governor's Cup.

The following are the entries for the Governor's Cup, 1918:—H. B. the Governor, Sir W. Bess-Davies, Col. C. M. Mayhew, Major Robertson, Capt. E. Gray, Capt. Buck, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Messrs. R. E. Lindell, B. J. Rawling, S. Swann, G. M. Harston, E. O. Sandford, J. C. Fletcher, E. J. Grist, H. J. Gedge, J. Hooper, V. L. Fairley, F. Syme Thomson, Lindsay Woods, A. Ritchie, W. D. Kraft, E. De Vaux, C. Danborton, J. W. Mayhew, N. F. Bonnell, D. Landale, P. J. Falconer, A. Leach, J. McHutchon, A. S. McKie, P. J. de Rome, C. A. Middleton-Smith, F. A. Redmond, J. Gibb, W. J. Morrison, P. H. Holyoak, J. W. Franks, A. E. Crappell, E. Bevington, E. E. O. Bird, A. J. Austin, E. Wells, G. A. Woodcock, J. B. Wood, H. A. Taylor, T. R. Chasels, W. N. Fleming, A. G. Coppin, J. Stalker, F. A. Parry, C. H. Gile, E. R. Hallifax, G. A. Deasper, L. N. Leefe, A. C. Davidson, A. E. Orleton, S. E. Hodges, E. H. Scott, T. G. Turnbull, G. Morton Smith, A. B. Lowe, D. Dunby, C. Tarone, A. Morrison, H. E. Hayward, B. A. Lummet, J. W. Stewart, J. B. Lancaster, E. E. Murray, A. H. Lay, R. M. Henderson, E. J. Edwards, P. P. J. Woodhouse, F. C. Millington, C. O. Stark, and A. G. M. Fletcher.

Any member whose name is not included in the above list and who wishes to enter the competition is requested to send in his name to Mr. J. Bentley, the hon. secretary, on or before to-morrow.

not burden much. The silky hairs on the top of his skull tell one that he will not improve much in coat, still could have won with credit. I think it would do Airedale men in the Colony good if it was possible for them just to see such as King Knobblers Double, Primrose Regent, Tintern Desire, Tintern Royalist, Crompton Corrag, Crompton Performer, Cherry Tree Queen, Danborton Lass, and a few of the Oldenels. Perhaps some of them may remember the pillars of the breed Oh. Master—Royal, Oh. Midland Royal, and Crompton Marvel, and the Airedale ring at Otley show every May.

Bull Terriers.—No mistake could be made here by anyone. Bitch stood out well to the fore, although showing signs of maternal duties which detracted from her shape, does one good to see such a nice little bitch in the Colony.

Chows.—A nice lot. A pity one did not see some blacks, blues, and creams.

Pointers.—The best collection present and some nailing good dogs judging difficult in such a level lot. The bitch I fancied for 1st place. Very nice type all through.

Setters.—A couple of nice dogs present. I could not understand why a black bitch with white feet won, it is the wrong colour for an English Setter. Too fine all through for a setter. The Gordon Setter is black and tan, and largest of all setters. The descriptions given by the Setter Clubs did not seem to be recognised here at all. There was a nice English and Irish left out in the cold.

Japanese.—A very nice lot and some would have done well at home.

Pugs.—Great variation of type, but all in good condition. I see they are called English Pugs. Were they not imported into England from China by King William I?

Unclassified.—A nice variety class, but though the Greyhounds badly treated, she could easily have been in front of the Boston Bull Dog (I think their correct name is Boston Terrier and not Bull Dog) which is shelly and has too much daylight under the chin.

Championships.—Two "championship" dogs were lucky to the extreme to gain the position. The championship bitch was well worthy of her place.

I am, yours faithfully,

A. T. K.

Hongkong, April 29, 1918.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Standard books and suits and dresses are becoming a recognized thing, writes a correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian*, and the next need is standard names, not exceeding one syllable. It has long been difficult for a man with anything like a long name to sign it on a postal order save in a microscopic hand quite unlike his ordinary signature in most cases, and those latest Government documents, the food cards, are even stingier in the matter of space for your autograph. It comes to this, that a man whose name is anything more multifarious than, say, John Doe, Dick Roe, or Sam Jones cannot put his ordinary signature on these modern charters of our liberty. The Food Controller will have to control our names, too, and provide us with an authorized list of aliases of adequate brevity.

It has long been known that liquid oil exists in England, and Lord Cowdray's offer to provide facilities for its exploration and development may be taken as an indication that competent authorities believe that oil can be obtained in quantities and at a cost which would favourably compare with imported supplies. Mineral oil is, of course already produced in considerable quantities in Scotland, but it is obtained by the distillation of bituminous shale, not from oil wells such as yield by far the largest part of the world's supply. Oil escapes have been recorded at different times at Whitehaven, Formby, Rushton, Merthyr, Tydville and Barnstaple. In some places the oil issues from springs mixed with water, and floats on the top of the wells and pools. This oil has been distilled and sold locally at Brossley, Bentley, Pithford, and other neighbouring places.

But the most important discovery in England was made at Kellam, near Newark, in August, 1911. On boring, true petroleum was obtained at a depth of about 3,440 ft. The "oil sand" or rock that gave the oil, was about 13 ft. thick, and the bore-hole passed right through it. From this bore-hole five to eight gallons of oil flowed to the surface daily for many months, and was described by an authority as "a true petroleum." The remarkable thing about the Kellam oil is that, whereas nearly all crude petroleum in its virgin state contains petrol, this particular oil contains none.

It is probable that a lady, Mrs. Ancliffe Barnett may be a Parliamentary candidate in Edinburgh at the next General Election. She founded the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, and is an excellent speaker. Some of us remember the lady who was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She visited England after her unsuccessful effort, and was very eager to arouse in women a desire for Parliamentary and official life.

The Archbishop of York's text for his first sermon in America was, by a coincidence, the same which a predecessor of Dr. Tang made memorable. Among the great sermons of the Victorian era was Dr. Magee's on "They beckoned unto their partners which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them." It was preached at the time when the Disestablishment of the Irish Church was dividing public opinion. The sermon was Magee's most eloquent effort, and impressed Disraeli with his power.

Mr. Benjamin Dale, one of our most brilliant young composers who has had the misfortune to be interned at Rabenstein—he was visiting Bayreuth when war broke out—is busy writing a symphony. Mr. Dale was, before the war, looked upon as the most promising of our younger generation of musicians. The fine piano sonata with which at the age of 19 he won the Hambourg prize a few years ago is considered by many judges to be the most remarkable work of its kind written in recent years, and his suite for violin and orchestra, which Nikisch produced at a Philharmonic Concert six years ago, has attracted very favourable notice on the Continent, where it has been performed in several big towns.

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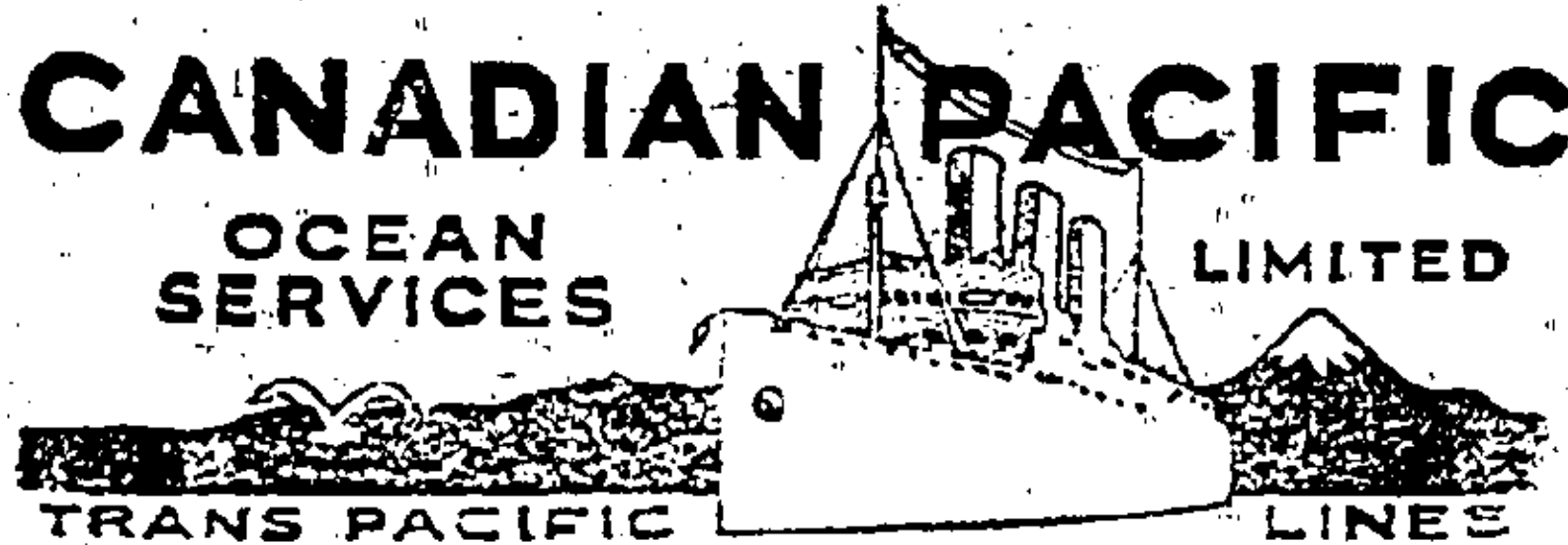
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	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	SUN. 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT. 18th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Tenshin Maru T. 8,000	SUNDAY. 5th May.

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* Fushimi Maru TUES. 11th June, at 11 a.m.

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AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th Apr. at 8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	2nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th May at 3 p.m.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 30th Apr. at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 7th May at noon.

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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 2nd May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 10th May at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Lieut. P. A. Miller.

Lieut. P. A. Miller formerly Secretary of the Merchant Service Club, has been promoted to Second Grade Transport Officer at Rochester with the rank of Lieut. Commander, R.N.R.

Vessels' Movements East
of Singapore.

It is reported that the Naval Authorities have advised that the movements of British vessels in the Pacific, east of Singapore, with dates of arrival and departures, may now be published. Says 'Shipping and Engineering,'

'Paralyzed' by State Control.

A year of grave anxiety was reviewed in the report presented to the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association recently. The two main causes of anxiety given are—Submarines and "the paralyzing influence of State control over the management of ships both at home and abroad." "Official responsibility," says the report, "has delayed the replacement of lost ships and made it impossible to use the full carrying power of those that are left." The latter loss, it is argued, is considerably in excess of actual loss of ships. This has been caused by waste of time in the voyages made.

Beer and Shipping.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, for the Shipping Controller, informed Mr. Durcan Miller in the Commons yesterday that on the present reduced beer barterage of 15,000,000 a reduction to 10 per cent. of the pre-war output would save about 440,000 tons; a reduction to 6 per cent. about 495,000, and complete prohibition about 575,000 tons. As to the last figure, he explained that the economy in tonnage might be roundly expressed as the saving in employment of 29 ships, each of 5,000 tons cargo capacity, making four voyages a year. These figures, he added, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the War Cabinet.

Prize Ships and U. S. Flag.

In the Prize Court Sir Samuel Evans delivered judgment condemning three steamers, the Kanakake, the Genesee, and the Hocking, which were captured in 1915 flying the American flag. The Crown had contended that the Westphalian coal magnate and millionaire, Hugo Stinnes, was behind the financial transaction by which these three vessels and eight others were bought by the American Transatlantic Company, who were claimants in all three cases. Sir Samuel Evans said it was clear that the ships had been bought by Stinnes's money. Stinnes had been inquiring into the legal position of running vessels under neutral flags, and was said to have placed £3,000,000 to the account of Jensen, his agent. Most of this was believed to have been transferred for buying provisions for Germany and for buying neutral ships. The claimant company was in truth a bogus company.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain Rees Lewis, from leave, has gone master, Chinnua; Captain E. B. Jones, of the Chinnua, is on leave; Mr. M. F. Berkeley has been appointed acting chief officer, Suwo; Mr. F. Everett, chief officer, Suwo, is on leave; Mr. E. Fuller has been appointed second officer, Loongsang; Mr. T. Fairbairn, second officer, Loongsang, is on leave; Captain F. T. Wheeler of the Yuensang, has gone master, Boeroe; Mr. F. T. Harris has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Kwaisan; Mr. E. A. Thompson, second officer, Tungshing, has gone chief officer, Yuensang; Mr. A. M. Short, chief officer, Yuensang, is on leave; Mr. F. Sanders, supernumerary second officer, Kwaisan, is on leave; Mr. W. J. Colom, late C. M. Co., has been appointed master, Indighika; Mr. E. H. Hurley, supernumerary second officer, Wunsang, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Boeroe; Mr. J. E. Hudson, chief officer, Lienshing, has gone chief officer, Boeroe; Mr. J. Webster, chief officer, Lienshing, has gone chief officer, Lienshing; Mr. B. L. Merritt has been appointed second officer, Boeroe; Mr. J. B. Thorvig, chief officer, Paul Shan, has resigned; Mr. O. D. Mertins, second officer, Castlefield, has resigned; Mr. W. B. Turnbull, second officer, Haitan, has gone chief officer, same ship; Mr. F. E. A. Martin, third officer, Haitan, has gone acting second officer, same ship; Mr. W. Evans has been appointed third officer, Haitan.

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W
Withy Mr & Mrs

CARLTON HOTEL.

Brewer N
Cameron Mrs F E
Dolinson Mrs E
Greenfield Capt
Grass K B
Highfield Mr & Mrs
Korotky Mrs
Maek H
Murrel O
Moore Mrs N H
Paul S
Petroff Commander
& Mrs S H
Roster Mr & Mrs F
Bowlands Mrs W
Bowen
Stephens Mr & Mrs
Steinburg Capt A
Thom Wm
Watkins H

GRAND HOTEL.

Anstin D
Brady O
Brooks J P
Crawell H M
Orms Dr & Mrs J M
Commins T J
Dellany J
Dumphy L
Fitzgerald P O
Hennery H J
Hennery H D
Johnson F
MacDonald F
Oliver G L
Purdy W T
Purdy G E
Sally F T
Wall G H

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	30, Apr.
Amoy and Shanghai	Yunling	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Weihsaiwei and Tientsin	Rui how	B. & S.	1, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	2, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Yinchow	B. & S.	4, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	7, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanzu M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ICE
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Ice
Company Limited will be held at
the registered Office of the Com-
pany, Pedder Street, Victoria,
Hongkong, on Monday the 6th
day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock
noon when the subjoined resolu-
tions which were passed at the
Extraordinary General Meeting
of the Company held on the 16th
day of April 1918, will be sub-
mitted for Confirmation as
special resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect
an amalgamation of this
Company with the Dairy
Farm Company Limited
and that with a view
thereto this Company be
wound up voluntarily and
that Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-
son & Co., Limited be and
they are hereby appointed
Liquidators for the purpose
of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agree-
ment submitted to the meet-
ing for amalgamation of this
Company with the Dairy
Farm Company Limited upon
the terms (inter alia) of the
acquisition by that Company
of the complete undertaking,
business, goodwill and prop-
erty of this Company in re-
turn for the issue to this
Company of 52,000 shares of
the Dairy Farm Company
Limited of the nominal value
of \$7.50 each credited as fully
paid up (being eight shares
of \$7.50 each of that Company
for each share of \$25 each of
this Company) and of the
issue by the Dairy Farm
Company Limited to Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Limited, the General Man-
agers of this Company (upon
their entering into restrictive
covenants which have been
agreed upon and by way of
bonus as compensation for
their loss of office as General
Managers of this company)
of 2,000 shares of the Dairy
Farm Company Limited of
the nominal value of \$7.50
each credited as fully paid
up, be and the same is hereby
approved and that the
Liquidators be and they are
hereby authorised pursuant
to Section 185 of the Com-
panies Ordinance 1911 to
adopt the said Agreement
and carry the same into
effect with such (if any)
modification either before or
after the execution thereof as
the said Liquidators may
think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
the 1st to 10th May 1918, both
days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.

25 to 1 for P. R.
Gloucestershire County Council
by a majority of 25 to 1, adopted
a resolution in favour of the
principle of proportional rep-
resentation for Gloucestershire.

Motor Kills Two.
Miss Minnie Elizabeth Hasdon,
aged seventeen, was carrying a
child of three across a road at
Hirwin, South Wales, when they
were caught by a motor coach
and killed.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI COSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHI,
IKABE, YOSHIOKAWA, HOJO, NAMA,
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU,
KAWAYAMA, SIBAI and OTSUKA
Galleries.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOB, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADI-
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIIPHONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAB-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACONDRAY & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNHO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.B.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU"

having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON
TO-DAY.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1918.

HOW GERMAN "U" BOATS
TALK A THOUSAND MILES.

The ingenious devices by
which submarines are enabled to
send wireless messages a thou-
sand miles are described in *The
Electrical Experimenter* by H.
Winfield Secor. The Germans,
Mr. Secor tells us at the outset,
have been forced, under pressure
of dire necessity, to develop sub-
marine radio communication to a
fine art. The success of the
U-boat campaign de-
pends largely on wireless
communication with the subse-
boats and the transmission of
messages from at least some of
them to the nearest land base.
At first the submarines made use
of folding or telescopic masts not
more than 20 to 30 feet high. For
ordinary inter-communication
this served admirably, but where
long ranges were to be negotiated,
the proper procedure became a
problem. Writes Mr. Secor:

"One of the latest Teutonic
improvements in this arm of the
naval service is the utilization of
balloons for elevating the U-boat
antenna wire to a height of 1,000
feet and more. In this way vast
distances can be covered and
valuable intelligence sent by radio
to a second relay submarine if
necessary, so that it is not im-
probable that the news of ships
sailings from American ports
could have been radioed to Ger-
many by the aid of three or four
U-boats.

The submarine has two bal-
loons, which fastened to a rigid
equilibrium member, carry up
the antenna wire to a height
of several thousand feet if
necessary. The antenna, at
its base, is wound on a special
electric-motor-driven drum. This
drum is instantly controlled by
the throw of a switch, so that
if a ship comes into view it can
rapidly reel in the balloon
antenna and the balloons are
taken inside, hatches closed, and
the craft submerged—all in al-
most less time than it takes to
tell about it. It is difficult for
an enemy ship to see the balloons,
as they are cleverly camouflaged,
being painted partly white and
partly blue, so that against the
sky they are practically invisible.
The antenna wire is, of course,
quite fine and invisible at even a
short distance away.

"It has been a mooted question
for some time as to just how far
such a radio-equipped subse-
fighter could send a message. The
receiving range with such a bal-
loon-suspended aerial is easily
several thousand miles, using
modern amplifiers and other
refinements in the radio art.
The writer asked several well-
known radio experts their
opinion on the possible send-
ing and receiving activity of a
balloon aerial equipped U-boat,
and they practically all agreed
with the idea expressed by Mr.
F. H. Kroger, chief engineer of
one of the leading American radio
companies, that, with fair weather
conditions, and with proper radio
transmitting apparatus tuned to a
high wave-length, it would be
possible for the submarine to send
a wireless message 2,000 miles,
and possibly 3,000 to 4,000 miles
under extremely favourable con-
ditions. The transmitting set
used might, of course, be a special
one rated at 15 to 25 kilowatts.
If the subse boat wanted to
transmit an important message,
she would in all likelihood choose
the night-time. She could then
emerge and fly her balloon aerial
with reasonable safety. And for
a long-range message requiring as
much energy as mentioned above
it should be remembered that there
is available all the engine power
required. All that would have
to be done would be to connect
up the high-capacity dynamo to
these engines, and this in turn to
the special high-power radio
transmitter. Such a set, includ-
ing the dynamo, would not occupy
such a large space as might be
imagined off-hand. Also the
newer U-boats are veritable sub-
marine cruisers, several hundred
feet in length, which, of course,
gives a much greater space for
the radio equipment."

The folding and other types of
masts for medium and short range
radio-work on the submarine
include a telescope, mast patent-
ed several years ago by an
American, Mr. Joseph Eves. In
one type a continuous flexible
metal cable is used. When a
pull, as produced by a motor, is
applied to the lower end, it
causes all of the sliding telescopic
members to rise. In another mast
the sections are raised and lower-
ed by gears and shafts.
The author suggests in this
connection a pneumatic mast

INCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Chenlaiying, c/o Hotel China,
Kobe.
Wunghunfat, c/o Yingwah,
No. 117, Tuckpoodan, from
Shanghai.
Changzhiming, 1st Kwang-
intai from Shanghai.
Chunshun Yehwu from Shang-
hai.

Vohshengcheang Tsungkwei
Tihongka, from Shanghai.
Esuankong, from Kobe.
Mr. Sze-yun-sang, c/o Neswo
& Co., 25, Kioling Street.

T. FRING.
Act. Superintendent.
Wenakong, April 26, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Batista Enrique, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.
Fermín Elias, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.
Gardiner, (Hongkong Hotel) (8)
from Singapore.

Lyoo, Mrs. Emma, from
Manila.
Manuel Silles, from Manila.
Shaw Flora, Carlton Hotel,
from Townsville.
Turner, Kior Edward Hotel
from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Tongkong, April 26, 1918.

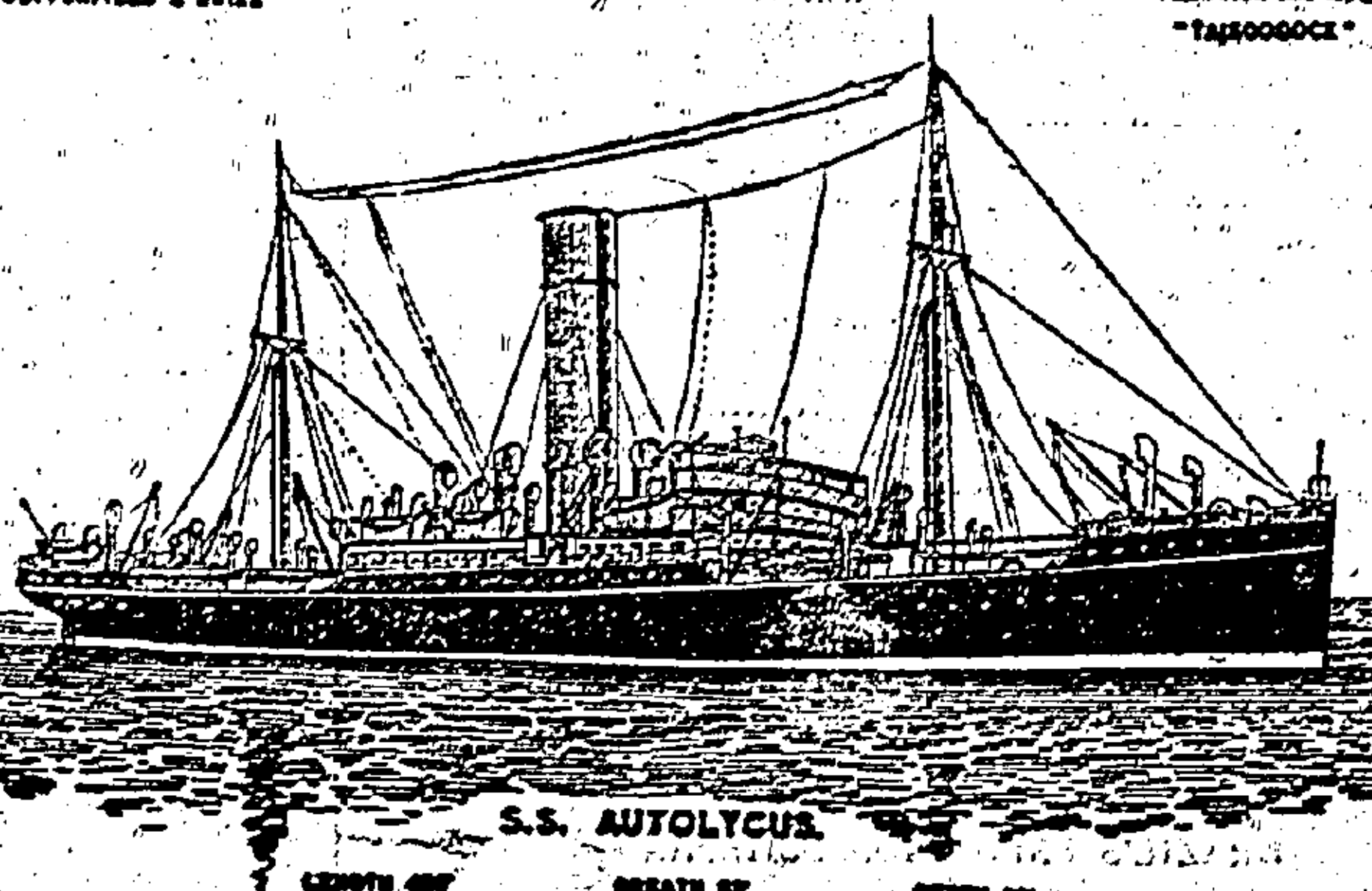
similar in principle to the lifting
cranes used in foundries, etc. He
goes on:

"An ingenious collapsible radio
mast was invented in Germany
some years ago, and several of
them have been used in this
country. It was perhaps the
lightest ever designed thus far—
possibly too light for submarine
requirements—but it possessed the
element of speed. It employed four
flexible strips of metal rolled on
drums at the base. These strips
were notched on both edges, and
when the handle was turned the
four notched strips of their steel
intermeshed with each other,
making a lock-cornered square
tabular mast about 8 inches
square. It was found possible to
raise a platform containing two
men on it to a height of 80 feet
for observation purposes when
necessary. Two men could raise
the mast in a short time by turn-
ing a geared crank handle.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



S.S. AUTOLYCUS

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

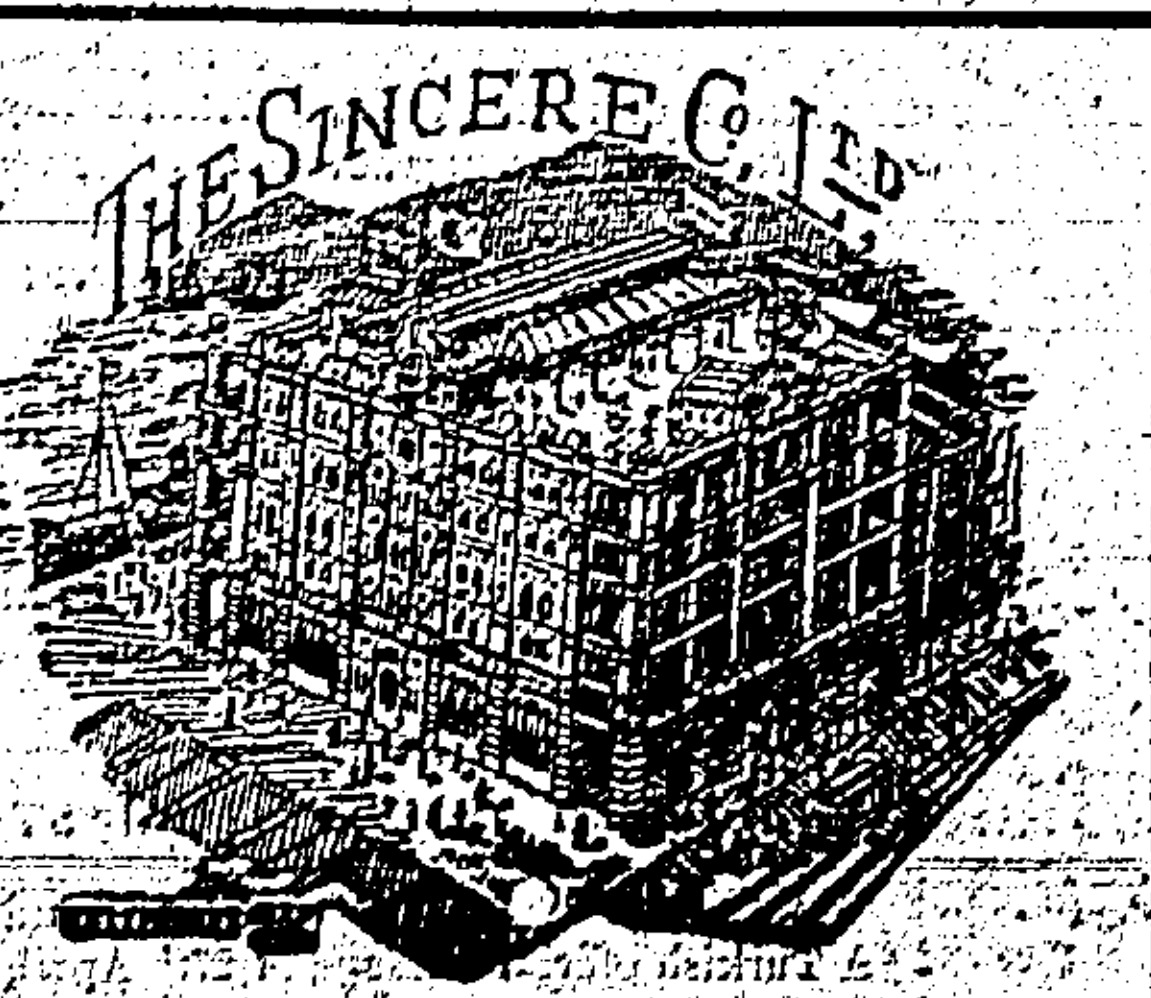
Hongkong's Emporium
and Exporters

The Largest Modern Dept.
Store in the East.

AIRIEST, CLEANEST AND COOLEST
IN EVERY RESPECT.

WITH ELEVATORS TO EVERY FLOOR.
Refreshments on the Roof Garden

PRICES MODERATE.
TELEPHONE 1967 and 1948.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Re-Establish Their Line.

London, April 28.

A Paris semi-official message confirms that the French have now extended their front northward as far as Villers Bretonneux and says that the situation has been re-established in the south while it is improving hourly in the north.

A French communiqué says: There is violent artillerying at night time north of the Avre between Messigny and Noyon. We made two successful raids north of Chemin-des-Dames, imprisoning twenty-five. We repulsed attempts preceded by lively bombardments north-west of Rheims in the sectors of St. Mihiel, Lureville and Bois-le-Pretre and took prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Sunday evening, says: Heavy fighting is progressing at Locle. Sharp fighting occurred for old water positions between Giverny and Festubert resulting in the restoration of our line as it originally stood. Subsequently the enemy re-attacked and re-occupied an outlying post in the evening. The Canadians, who had been expressing dissatisfaction at their inactivity, last night vented their feeling by stirring up the enemy opposite Lens. In the course of three raids they killed a very large number who stoutly resisted, prisoners sixty and captured four machine-guns and a bomb thrower. There is no appreciable change in the situation this afternoon on the Ypres-Comines canal.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Situation Improved.

Amsterdam, April 28.

The political tension due to Berlin's demands on Holland continues but it may be said with some confidence that the situation has not worsened but rather improved. It is felt that the Entente realise the very difficult position in which Holland is placed by Germany's insistence and will do nothing to aggravate it. The British Minister at The Hague visited the Foreign Minister this morning.

The newspaper "Volks" reports that a rumour that Germany had sent an ultimatum to Holland caused panic in the camp at Hattum where about a thousand Germans are interned. The majority of these fled toward the frontier. Frontier places have been telegraphically ordered to hold up the fugitives, hundreds of whom have been brought back to camp bygendarmes.

The "Vaderland" states that whilst it has been agreed to re-open the Limburg railway there is still some difference of opinion regarding the nature and extent of transport by railways and waterways.

The Hague, April 28.

A Bill has been introduced providing for the more stringent supervision of foreigners residing in Holland.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

South Sea Islands Trade.

Melbourne, April 28.

Recruiting has improved in all the States of the Commonwealth. Mr. Watt, Treasurer, has announced that the War Loan subscription totals over forty-two millions sterling.

The Inter-State Commission's report on British and Australian trade in the South-Pacific says the island trade is growing and the white population is steadily increasing. Restrictions on foreign ships trading between the Pacific and Australia are suggested in order to protect the British from competition.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

Abiding Loyalty of the Indian People.

London, April 28.

The Press Bureau says: The King has sent the following message to the Viceroy for communication to the War Conference at Delhi on Saturday: "I learn with deep satisfaction that in response to the Viceroy's invitation the ruling Princes, Chiefs, representatives of Provincial Governments and leaders of all sections of the community, European and Indian, are meeting to reaffirm the abiding loyalty of the Indian people and their resolute will to prosecute to their utmost ability and to the full limit of their resources in association with the rest of the Empire the war which our enemies have wantonly provoked and are ruthlessly waging against the freedom of the world. I rejoice to know a fuller utilisation of India's man power will be the Conference's first care. The Empire's need is India's opportunity. Recent events have made the struggle on the western front more bitter and more sustained. The position in the East is menaced by disturbances in Asia instigated by the enemy. It is of ever increasing importance that the operations of the armies in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia should be largely sustained from India and I look confidently to the Conference to promote a spirit of unity and concentration of purpose and activity and a cheerful acceptance of the sacrifices without which no high object and no lasting victory can be achieved."

CHINA'S BRIGANDS.

Train Held up and Passengers Killed.

Shanghai, April 28.

Two hundred brigands have held up a train between Hanchowin and Kaifeng. They shot dead three and wounded fourteen passengers and plundered forty thousand dollars in money and goods. Since early March brigands have captured five foreigners all of whom have been released except an American engineer named Kyle. Innumerable country towns and villages in northern Kiangsu, Shantung and Honan have been sacked.

BRAZIL'S EXPANSION SCHEME.

Consulates to be Established in the East.

Rio de Janeiro, April 28.

A decree has been issued here making the Consulate at Yokohama of the second class a Consulate General and establishing Consulates at a number of places including Shanghai, Calcutta, Capetown and Sydney, also Vice-Consulates at Da Carriera, Dakar, Kobe, Bombay and Vladivostok, also creating a Consular Inspection Corps and amplifying the functions of Consuls with the object of developing foreign trade and creating new outlets for Brazilian products.

MISSING GERMANS.

Statement in the Reichstag.

Amsterdam, April 28.

In the Reichstag General von Wrisberg stated that up to 21st March there were 984,104 men missing of whom 528,076 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England and 187,000 in Russia and Rumania, while the most of the others could be regarded as dead.

TURKISH ACTIVITY AGAINST RUSSIA.

London, April 28.

A Turkish official message of 27th April, says: We captured and captured eight-hundred guns and a large quantity of war material.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING COMBINE FORMED.

What it Hopes to Do.

Christiania, April 28.

It is learnt from an excellent source that a number of great German and Austro-Hungarian concerns, including the German Oriental Company, the North German Lloyd and Lohmann's, have formed a huge combine named the European Handels Gesellschaft at Bremen, the objects of which are to control and centralise the import trade of war products, animals, vegetables, textiles, minerals and raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Rumania and Finland, also to organise a union of all exporters in the above countries who did business with Germany before the war, also to cut off neutrals who deal with the Allies from the products of these countries and from all commerce with the Central Powers.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Mr. Gompers Addresses Canadian Legislators.

Ottawa, April 28.

Mr. Gompers in the course of his address, mentioned in yesterday's issue, declared that the present war was the most wonderful crusade ever undertaken. He glowingly tributed the magnificent response of Belgium, France, Britain, Canada and the rest of the British Empire. They had said to Germany: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. Back from France, back from Belgium then we will talk peace." Mr. Gompers, amid cheers, emphasised that the people of Canada and the United States were equally determined to fight to a finish.

THE FRENCH PREMIER CONFIDENT.

Result of a Visit to the Front.

Paris, April 28.

M. Clemenceau, who has returned from the front, said he brought back a feeling of profound confidence and reassurance. During his recent visit to the front M. Clemenceau had a useful conference with Lord Milner.

AGREEMENT REGARDING CIVILIAN VICTIMS.

Paris, April 28.

A Franco-German agreement relating to war prisoners, interned civilians and the condition of the population of invaded regions has been signed at Berna.

SHIPBUILDING IN FRANCE.

Launch of a 19,000 Ton Vessel.

Dunkirk, April 28.

A nineteen thousand ton cargo steamer, the biggest French merchantman, has been successfully launched despite the Germans laying mines in her course and also attempting to stop her construction by air-raids and long range bombardment.

THE REPORTED COTTON AGREEMENT.

London, April 28.

Apparently the Madrid report of the 24th inst. regarding an Anglo-Spanish cotton agreement is a misunderstanding. Inquiries are being made for the purpose of elucidating it.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 28.

Silver is steady.

SATURDAY'S DOG SHOW.

A Few Comments.

One of the main reasons why better dogs have not been kept in this Colony is owing to the fact that we have not always perhaps had competent judges, with the result that exhibitors of good dogs were disheartened by having their exhibit frequently placed after a dog of much less merit. This is to be expected in a small Colony such as this, but we hope it has been overcome by the recent arrival of Mr. Leo Longinotto, who has, we are informed, had considerable experience in judging all over England and South Africa, certainly the universal satisfaction on the part of exhibitors on Saturday last is a great testimonial to his knowledge and impartiality.

The usual disappointed exhibitor who frequently growls more energetically than his exhibit, was silent, feeling that the treatment he received was as much as his exhibit merited. In the poultry section, Mr. F. J. McCarthy officiated and it could at once be seen, from his manner of handling the birds and his absence of all hesitation in making his awards, that he is a skilful judge of poultry as a popular rumour had it, though this was his first opportunity of displaying his knowledge.

The dogs, as a whole, could not be described as a strong lot, and do not merit our going through the classes in detail. Although we have said that the judging on the whole was most satisfactory, we think, however, in the section of the placing might have been different, and in Japanese we were rather surprised to see in the winner a dog with an entirely black head, which a winner should not possess unless outstanding in other points to a marked degree. The second in this class

through rather over-sized, was of good type and had an excellent butterfly head, so much desired.

The special for the best dog in the show was won by Mr. Ritchies "Jock"—quite a nice bull dog. There appeared to be a question between this and the really nice Airedale of Mr. Geddes, which probably lost the palm owing to its very bad ring manners.

The Special for the best bitch in the show was won without a moment's doubt on the part of the judge by a particularly fine Bull terrier bitch—Mr. MacOra's Trilix. The Terriers were very kindly treated by having a special cup to themselves for the best rough of smooth, regardless of sex. This was won fairly easily by Mr. Howells Pisselle, a nice little bitch, rather loose about the ears and lacking in size and bone, but easily the best in this variety on the show.

The Poultry section came as a surprise to everyone. Being the first year, one naturally expected to see a few birds and none perhaps particularly good. The fact, however, was a show of 17 classes with 103 entries or thereabouts, and many of these of "outstanding" quality. The special for the best cock in the show was won by a recently imported Plymouth Rock Rooster, which, although not yet fully grown, was able to put his head through the top of a two feet six inches pen and came around.

This bird was not only the best in the show but, we are assured by experts, would take a lot of beating anywhere, and as it is only a few months old it should improve and have a long show record before it.

Going through the classes in this section would be tedious, as Mr. Leo Longinotto, who altogether 12 first prizes and all the specials. The only other prizes were for classes in which Mr. Longinotto did not compete—Leghorn Cocks won by Mr. Dillon, Leghorn Hens won by Mr. Ritchies, Bantams

SERBIA UNDER IRON HEEL.

German System of Loot.

Details of the terrible conditions prevailing in Serbia under enemy rule are contained in articles in the famous Prague journal, *Pravdo Lidu*, by W. Gustave Hubermann, the distinguished Czech Deputy of the Vienna Reichsrath, and one of the members of the delegation appointed to visit the Serbian capital by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Hubermann, describing a visit to Belgrade in the early days of this year, says: "The industrial quarter of the city is in ruins. Not one stone is left standing. The same applies to the Turkish quarter below the fortress. In the better parts of the town, too, one sees the terrible havoc wrought by the guns. Few buildings have been spared. All that has not fallen a prey to shells, bullets, and the fury of street fighting has been destroyed by the looting of the victor."

"The German army exercises a so-called right of plunder, whereby it is authorised during two whole days to seize the goods and property of the inhabitants of the place taken by force of arms. In Serbia the army has made extensive use of this right. Public buildings such as the Royal Palace, the Theatre, the House of Parliament, and the Ministries have been looted to such an extent that only the bare walls are left."

After taking Belgrade and establishing the Government there, M. Hubermann says, nothing was left undone to rob the town of its national character. All inscriptions in Serbian characters were painted out and replaced by inscriptions in Latin characters; this very measure is only fanning the desire for liberty; even from the enemy point of view it was a mistake.

The Royal Palace has been devastated. All articles of value have disappeared. The former apartments of the King, the throne room, the studies, and the library have been looted.

German and Magyar are being taught to all children. The whole body of teachers has been imported from Hungary, with a few native professors in the Girls' High School. In the Primary Schools the mistresses are either German or Magyar from Croatia, or Croatia who can speak German and Magyar fluently.

Native schoolmasters and mistresses possessing the necessary qualifications were not admitted, because it was feared that thereby the national and popular traditions would be strengthened and maintained.

It is exceedingly apparent that the Magyar element predominates in the administration of the country. Since the beginning of the occupation 18,000 commercial concessions have been granted to Magyar firms to the detriment of the natives.

Aerial Commerce with Norway.

A company is being formed in Christiania for the establishment of flying routes between Norwegian towns and between Stavanger and Aberdeen and Christiania and Copenhagen.

Suicide at 74.

"Those nasty things up above upset me," said Charles William Harris, aged twenty-four, a street hawker, before cutting his throat in St. Pancras Infirmary. He alluded to the air raids.

Hens won by Mr. Dyer. Unclassified Hens won by Mrs. Dyer. Rhode Island Hens won by Mr. E. V. M. de Soars. Orpingtons were not considered by Mr. McCarthy to be of sufficiently good quality to merit any award. We have no doubt the great success of this show will awake enthusiasm among poultry fanciers, and are certain the Colony will greatly benefit by the large number of high class birds bred. Next year's show should be as good as many home shows, considering the quality and variety of birds which are in the Colony.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

To-day's Proceedings.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts) the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkin-son), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

This morning Mr. Sharp said that in view of what fell from the Lordship of the Chief Justice last evening he did not propose, at any rate for the present, to refer to any more cases on the mere point of the legislative power of a Colony. But he did want to conclude his reference to the last case he was citing, because he had not given what he regarded as the important passages. He went on to emphasise that the legislative powers of a Colony were only restricted to the extent of repugnancy to any Imperial statute expressly extended by the Imperial Parliament to the particular portion of the dominions in question.

Mr. Sharp went on to cite further cases, including the case of Lo Tsun Man, which was decided in Hongkong when the Chief Justice was Attorney-General. The 1882 Ordinance was then applicable, and in that Ordinance there were no definite rules of procedure laid down, but in the present Ordinance the procedure was most clearly defined. The difficulties of the case were very much lessened in consequence.

The Chief Justice here interposed, saying that his difficulty in construing the present Ordinance was that as the Ordinance went so far as it was laid down that a deportee should be given an opportunity of producing witnesses; and that as a report was required from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and so forth, the Ordinance involved the application of ordinary criminal procedure. As the procedure went so far as he was in a difficulty to know whether the complete procedure of Criminal Law should not be applied.

Mr. Sharp replied that as the old Ordinance did not specify any procedure it might be said that Common Law would apply; but where there was a particular procedure laid down that was the procedure to be applied.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to make the following proposition: "Where a special procedure is expressed or implied by a statute, that is the procedure to be observed, however widely it may differ from the ordinary Common Law procedure of a trial; but where no such procedure is provided common law steps to be applied and its own procedure." That was the position which the Crown would put to their Lordships.

In support of that general proposition Mr. Sharp went on to refer to several cases.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to review the procedure laid down in the latest Ordinance, said that nothing further was needed than was definitely prescribed. The argument by Mr. Pollock that the procedure under section 4 must mean a trial was absolutely denied by the Crown, for the only procedure necessary was that specified.

The second point in the case was the allegation made against the O.S.P. who came on the scene first. He (Mr. Sharp) would show that the acts complained of were not only in accordance with the Ordinance, but it was also in accordance with established practice. The allegations consisted of, firstly, that the O.S.P. was guilty of an unlawful assault on the plaintiff, the taking of finger prints and a medical examination for the purpose of health. With regard to these allegations they were carried out in accordance with the usual routine of the prison. It was also in accordance with the regulations. They were not concerned with that part of

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

It can be said that the thing has been done well in China, (say a correspondent of the *Peking Daily News*). That is the suppression of the outbreak of pneumonic plague which at one time threatened to overrun the country and which later threatened to continue until its transformation into the bubonic form was feared. Now it can truthfully be said that no apprehension on this subject is entertained. The absence of newspaper reports and newspaper comments confirms this. Plague no longer occupies a place in people's minds. Practically it is forgotten. And for a very good reason. It no longer exists or appears to exist. In some places it has not yet medically inspected there is some dubiety as to whether the pest continues or not, and until certainty prevails on the subject the existing plague prevention machinery will remain in operation. Emergency hospitals will be established at Soiyun and Fagobon. Nanking will continue its preventive organisation for a little time yet. To all intents and purposes, however, plague may be regarded as entirely suppressed, and on this excellent result the Plague Prevention Commission and the Ministry of Interior, especially Mr. Ye, Pao-hsien, the Vice-Minister on whose shoulders fell the burden of this most difficult work, are to be heartily congratulated. They have overcome the prejudices of ignorant natives and the indifference of selfish officials, and co-ordinated the efforts of official and lay workers with rich success as the present happy outcome indicates.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending April 27, 1918:

	Receipts for week ending April 27, 1918	Receipts for week ending April 20, 1918
This Year: --	\$113,030	220,880
Last Year: --	12,191	224,887
Increase: --	938	5,293
Decrease: --		

A Banished's Return.

A Chinese who was banished for ten years three years ago, was sent to prison for twelve months hard labour, at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. F. B. Wood.

Fever Cases.

During the past forty-eight hours there have been notified one case of enteric fever (in Philippines) and eight cases of cerebral spotted fever. Three of the latter were from the City of Victoria and five from other districts of the Colony. There were six deaths.

the balls because it could not conceivably affect the Deportation Ordinance. They denied that if what was required and provided for by the regulations were exceeded by any individual, the regulations would have anything to do with Mr. Meener, although he took full responsibility for what was done, what was done as a matter of routine, and that would be their place even if the regulations did not apply. Where a number of men were herded together in a place, it was necessary for the responsibility of health that there should be some such powers, as were contained in the regulations. The Chief Justice said that the necessary in other cases, but in a special case like this it was totally unnecessary.

Mr. Sharp commenced to speak when the Chief Justice said heatedly: "I am entitled to say so and so say so. It is a very drastic provision and is totally unnecessary."

Mr. Sharp: Your Lordship will have Mr. Meener's name. The Plague Judge said that also and that I think what was done was quite necessary. The case was adjourned.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français.
Omnibus and Private

EISRI (NO, Manager.
Hoppkeng, 11th March, 1918.

Golofina

A MILD CIGAR

that has fully met the Local Smokers' demand for delightful quality and mild character.

BEST QUALITY JAMAICA LEAF,

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP,

FINEST AROMA,

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STOCKED BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GERMAN "DEFEATIST" MANOEUVRES.

Leaflets Smuggled into France.

Paris, February 20.—At the Socialist Congress on Sunday M. Renard created a stir by stating that German agents were seeking to undermine the patriotism of the workers in the industrial regions of Lyons, St. Etienne, and Roubaix by means of ostensibly revolutionary but in reality "defeatist" tracts and posters. One of these tracts, it appears, is entitled "For peace! No more blood!" and a poster bears the inscription:—"Frenchmen, to the barricades!" These exhortations were printed in Germany, and without that indication it is easy to see they were written in the Fatherland.

M. Renard to-day promises that the *Humanite* will publish these documents.

More than others (he says) we must denounce such propaganda. It would be a great misfortune if our militants were to fall into the snare cleverly laid for them. None among them writes with this intonation in the Fatherland. None among them can sanely bring himself, for instance, to believe and spread the assertion that "Germany has been offering peace for two years past!"

It is naturally asked how this enemy propaganda work penetrates into France. One of the means commonly employed is to place the matter in cases of production or preference—dispatched by German establishments in Spain. The posters and tracts are used as wrappings, or simply slipped among the produce. They are also inserted in newspapers, price lists, catalogues, and such matter.

A judicial inquiry has been ordered into the case of a French journalist named Guilbeaux, who is charged with "intelligence with the enemy." He has been in Switzerland since the outbreak of the war, carrying on a violent campaign against the Entente. He founded a "defeatist" review

called *Demain*, and he writes in *Paris Genes*, a Germanophile newspaper written in French.

The Federal Council warned Guilbeaux and another author, Romain Rolland, a few days ago that they would be expelled if they continued their propaganda. Information from the Spanish frontier published in the *Tempe* states that the journal *El Sol* publishes a letter from Herr von Stohrer, First Secretary to the German Embassy in Madrid, in which an anarchist regarded as dangerous by the Spanish police. The letter contained money to pay for the printing of an anarchist poster exhorting the Spanish people to overthrow the social order, and even counselled attempts on the life of the King.

Herr von Stohrer since the outbreak of the war has entered into close relations with extremist agitators seeking to promote disorders harmful both to the Royal Government and Entente Powers. The funds for this propaganda are believed to have been sent to Spain by the roundabout way of South America to two Spanish banks under German influence. Last summer two inferior employees of the banks in question, who acted as intermediaries, received between them by way of Brazil over £50,000 before the general strike. *El Sol* promises further revelations.

A Profitable Month.

Upwards of £2,000 was taken at the Thames Police-court last month in fines imposed on tradesmen, etc., for contravening the food regulations.

Death of Mr. William Bertram. The death is announced of Mr. William Bertram, managing director of Bertram and Co., Ltd., the firm of patterners for all the railway stations on the L.B. and S.C. Railway, except Victoria.

Earlier Salmon Fishing.

In view of the shortage of food, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Towy Fishery Board agreed to allow salmon fishing as from March 2 instead of from April 2, which is the usual opening day.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
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Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—"The Postal Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agent at Abu Khadh, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qutaiyah, Suk-ah-Shaykh and Z-ahar in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 10 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The parcel post service to Szechuen province has been resumed for ordinary parcels only.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post Service to places in Szechwan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somali Coast, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters framed at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 80 cents. Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80 Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—1st May, 11 a.m.
Swatow—1st May, 3 p.m.
Hankow—1st May, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd May.

Straits, Ceylon, India, & Rangoon—4 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, & Rangoon—4 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, & Rangoon—4 a.m. and 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd May.

Philippine Islands—3rd May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th May.

Shanghai and North China—4th May, 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, & Rangoon—4 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, & Rangoon—4 a.m. and 2 p.m.

MONDAY, 6th May.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Sydney—6th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 7th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—7th May, Noon.

WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin—8th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 30th, 1918. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei, and increased slightly at moderately elsewhere; gradients are everywhere all hit. The depression over Tongking has filled up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.33 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.63 inch against an average of 11.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Book	Light variable winds; cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 30, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a	30.09	42	no	3	0	
Namuro	5a						
Harodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Yokohama							
Bonin Is.							
Weihaiwei	6a	29.86	50	55	n	4	0
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.83	59	98	ww	1	0
Guangzhou		30.03	53	104	ww	0	0
Sharp P.		29.87	72	94	s	4	b
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taihu	5a	29.84	72	96	s	2	b
Taihu		29.84	72	96	s	2	b
Taihu		29.84	72	96	s	2	b
Kochi		29.85	75	95	s	4	b
Paoan		29.85	75	95	s	4	b
Canton	6a	29.85	72	95	ee	1	0
Hkong		29.84	73	93	s	2	0
Gap Book		29.81	73	96	s	3	0
Macao		29.81	73	96	s	4	0
Whitlow	5a						
Holhow							
Phuho	7a	29.84	75	94	ne	2	0
Phuho		29.84	75	94	ne	2	0
Tourane		29.81	81	93	sw	2	0
C. St. J.	6	29.87	75	83	w	2	b
Aparr							
Dagupan		29.85	72	83	0	0	
Manila		29.85	72	83	0	0	
Legaspi		29.84	72	83	0	0	
Taloban		29.80	77	91	n	4	0
Hollo							
Burigo	4.50						
Guam		29.76	78	95	sw	2	b
Laocan	6	29.76	78	95	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 30, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c clouded, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.78 29.84 29.90
Temperature 82 73 70
Humidity 78 92 96
Wind Direction S.W. E. W.
Force 4 2 1
Weather c 0 0 crit
Rain 0.01 0.00 1.94
Highest temp. at 10.30 a.m. 81
Lowest temp. at 5.30 a.m. 62

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 30, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Apr. to 5th May.

Hour	High Water	Low Water	Hour	High Water	Low Water
1	10.15	4.15	13	10.15	4.15
2	10.15	4.15	14	10.15	4.15
3	10.15	4.15	15	10.15	4.15
4	10.15	4.15	16	10.15	4.15
5	10.15	4.15	17	10.15	4.15
6	10.15	4.15	18	10.15	4.15
7	10.15	4.15	19	10.15	4.15
8	10.15	4.15	20	10.15	4.15
9	10.15	4.15	21	10.15	4.15
10	10.15	4.15	22	10.15	4.15
11	10.15	4.15	23	10.15	4.15
12	10.15	4.15	24	10.15	4.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IN AID OF ITALIAN

WAR CHARITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM

OF THE

ITALIAN FRONT

(TAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.)

ENTITLED:

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA,"

IN 5 PARTS.

WILL BE SCREENED

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1918.

AT

9.15 P.M. SHARP.

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. & PIT \$1.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

"Pro Patria"

OR

"THE HEROES OF BELGIUM."

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the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street Victoria, Hongkong.

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situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 2 together with the situate residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

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IN ONE LOT

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or to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong 22nd April, 1918.

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NOTICES.

100 LUCKY NUMBERS.

AT KOMOR & KOMOR'S ALL COMMENCING WITH A

SEVEN

NOTING upon the advice of the great Chinese Sage, to QUA, we have secured 100 (Lucky Numbers) tickets for the War Bonds Drawing beginning with the figure SEVEN. We will give YOU the opportunity of obtaining a Lucky War Bond Ticket if you contribute ten cents to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. Get one as soon as you can

at KOMOR & KOMOR'S, Des Voeux Road.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 1st May at 12 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and selecting Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon May 1st. By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.